SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1897.

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Tan Sue, New York City. 'anns-Klosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and

rour friends who favor us with manuscripts for y must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

he Only Obstacle to Republican Unity.

... sque No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines.

The question what shall be done by the epublican organization in New York to one members of the party who rehelled ainst it last week and put the Bryanized omocracy in control of the city, and gave em a great majority in the State, is agiting some minds, more especially the lugwumpian minds.

Actually, however, there is no such queson. There are in politics no bygones to revenged; the present and the future, not the past, engage the attention of every ise and faithful politician. His enemies f yesterday may become his friends of toay by pulling with him in present politi-

The last election in New York was lost by is Republicans because this sentiment id not rule in the party. The party was sfeated by Republicans themselves in rder to punish other Republicans, not beause of any violation of distinctive politial principle, but because they adhered to heir regular party organization. Even if here can ever be an opportune time for the dministration of such self-chastisement ieve that this is such a time.

Next year a Congress is to be elected, and its political character, whether it shall o Republican or Bryanite, will have much o do in shaping the campaign for the Presilency in 1900, and, it may be, in determining its result. In this State, besides Conresamen, a Governor is to be elected. Under such circumstances the postponement of intestine massacres to some more fitting occasion than the election of last week seemed to be dictated by common sense, inasmuch as they would involve the triumph of the Bryanized Democracy in this city, the election of a Bryanite Justice of the Court of Appeals, and the reduction of the Republican majority in the Legislature to dangerously small proportions at a most critical period in the history of the party. The baneful consequences of the inopportune mutiny at the late election. extending beyond the field of politics merely, and reaching to the markets, are too apparent and too painful to encourage its repetition in the early future. The only thing to do now is to set to

work to heal the wounds inflicted in this family scrap. Salt will not be rubbed into them by the regular organization. As we have said, it is the present rather than the past that the wise politician considers. Mugwumpery, however, is always inflamed with the spirit of revenge, since it is for or against persons and not principles. Accordingly, the only obstacles to the restoration of Republican harmony are now raised by members of the party who became victims to the Mugwump mania in the late campaign. They are trying to introduce Republican discord into the next Assembly, to the serious injury of the interests of both the party and the State. Fortunately, their malign effort promises to be fruitless; but that they should be making it indicates that the malady continues in them and may be incurable.

In the natural course of events political emergencies will compel all sane Republicans to come together again before next autumn, and those who seek meantime to repeat the calamity of rebellion against their present organization will be recognized generally as treacherous to their principles. Only in this city has there been manifested any disposition to subordinate the party welfare to private and individual enmity. The outside State remained firm and consistent in its Republican allegiance at the late election.

Meantime the Bryanites are working harmonlously in their ceaseless manœuvring with reference to the great and general engagement in 1900, and their opponents must pursue the same strategy or be overwhelmed.

Lord Salisbury's Hint to France.

At the Mansion House dinner the other day, Lord Salisbury remarked that he had made a concession to France for the sake of gaining the friendship of that country, but that there were limits to his amiability. The concession to which the Prime Minister referred was, of course, his acquiescence in the formal annexation of Tunis, which the French Government originally promised to occupy only for a time. It is equally evident that the limits of British forbearance will be reached if the French attempt to carry any further their conquests of territory in West Africa

The question now at issue between the English and French Foreign Offices is whether the territorial rights assured to the Royal Niger Company by the Anglo-French treaty of 1890 have been violated by the aggressive operations of French officers. The parties to that treaty agreed that all that "fairly belongs to the kingdom of Sokoto" should be recognized by the French as within the sphere of action of the British Company named. It was understood at the time by Englishmen that, by this agreement, they had secured the country south and east of Say. The French inthe Debats said at the time: "We have obtained all the upper Niger and the great bend of the river down to Say. To the south of this point and of the parallel which passes through it are territories these will not be ours." The Republique Francaise, the organ of Premier MELINE made an equally explicit admission: "The line from Say to Lake Chad places the kingdoms of Borgu, Sokoto, and Bornu within the British sphere." Horgu is on the eastern for the liquor license. The General Asside of the meridian of Say and is a subsidiary kingdom of Sokoto. On paper, therefore, the rights of the Niger Company seem unimpeachable, especially as they have been confirmed by the Lugard treaties, made in 1894 with native potentates. The he had violated squarely, if not knowingly. French authorities, however, in the basin | But Dr. Shields would not withdraw his of the Niger do not regard the local treaties concluded by representatives of England as draw from the Church against whose disbinding on themselves, and they now dis- | cipline he had offended. pute the interpretation of the Anglo-French

Convention of 1890. Shortly after Capt.

LUGARD had concluded his treaty at Nikki,

whereby a British protectorate was established, French officers arrived and made the native ruler accept a French protectorate. From Nikki, which, itself, is on the eastern side of the meridian of Say, the French have lately advanced still further, and have planted themselves at Bussa or the river Niger.

Notwithstanding Lord Salisbuny's unwillingness to quarrel, we infer from his words at the Lord Mayor's dinner that he will fight soquer than permit any infringe ment of England's title to all the territory that fairly belongs to the kingdom of Sokoto. The extensive country in question is a good deal more habitable for Europeans than any of the settlements on the coast, and it contains an African population already half civilized and trained to industry. It is natural enough that the French local authorities should desire to gain control of such a region, for they know much more about it than do their official superiors in Paris. The latter, however, are keenly alive to the folly of driving England Into the arms of the Triple Alliance, and we may be certain, therefore, that France will not go to war in order to obtain Sokoto, how-

The Path Clear for Hawaii.

ever tempting the prize may be.

It is said that a poll of the Senate, undertaken by the Administration, shows a clear two-thirds vote for the ratification of the

treaty under which Hawaii is to join us. If that is so, there will be no need of Senator Mongan's bill for bringing about annexation through a majority vote of both houses, following the precedent by which Texas was admitted to the Union. That a decisive majority in both branches could be recorded for this measure we do not doubt; but since the project has taken the form of a treaty, it seems desirable that its consummation should follow the usual method of dealing with treaties. Hawaii has already ratified the annexation treaty by a unanimous vote, and our own Senate Committee on Foreign Relations reported y a party, no sensible Republican can be it favorably without a line of modification or a single opposing voice.

Of course, this measure will be fully debated. It involves a step too important to be taken without thorough discussion. But, after all, it has been before the country a long time, and every phase of it has already been examined. Five years will have elapsed in January since the Hawailan monarchy was overthrown, and five years in February since the first treaty of annexation was signed. The project was fully discussed then, and it was well recognized that, with the end of the Cleveland Administration, it would come up for final action. The new treaty, also, has been five months before the country, having been signed on June 16 last.

We see no reason, therefore, why the early part of 1898 should not find Hawaii under the Stars and Stripes.

The Taproom of the Princeton Inn.

Adjacent to the grounds of Princeton University there is a hostelry known as the Princeton Inn. It is a handsome and commodious structure, and was built several years ago by Princeton alumni of wealth for the accommodation, more specifically, of graduates and friends of the students visiting the university town. The establishment has no direct connection with the university, but is recognized in the Prince ton catalogues and guide books as associated with it indirectly.

In this very inviting inn there is a taproom remarkably tasteful in its appointments as such and its artistic decorations. It is one of the prettiest and most comfortable drinking places anywhere to be seen, and students of the university are admitted to it and served with its beverages, but only after they have reached their junior year. Under the law of New Jersey and the ordinance of the borough, in order to obtain a license for such a saloon it is necessary that a stipulated number of adjacent residents, property holders, shall sign an application for it. In past years the requisite signatures have been secured, and the sale of liquors has gone provoking serious public discussion. Nor has any instance of any abuse of the inn's drinking privileges on the part of the Princeton students been complained of, so far as we have heard. Friends of the university seem rather to have regarded its tasteful and refined surroundings as conducive to the welfare of the students in diverting them from unseemly drinking places of the town into which they might

be tempted. When this year it became necessary to secure the signatures of the stinulated number of adjacent property holders to an application for a renewal of the license, the existence of the taproom was brought into public discussion by the circumstance that among the signers was ex-President CLEVE-LAND, but more especially that another was the Rev. CHARLES W. SHIELDS, D. D. the venerable Professor of Revealed Religion in the Princeton Theological Seminary. It seems that the names of these two gentlemen were requisite to make up the number legally necessary. Thereupon the Prohibitionists of New Jersey and of the Union generally started a great hue and cry against Dr. SHIELDS more particularly, on the ground of his direct complicity in the maintenance of a drinking saloon

in a university community. Unquestionably Dr. Shields was charge able with such complicity, for, under the circumstances, the renewal of the license of the Princeton Inn's taproom seems to have been impossible without his signature. Accordingly, after long and bitter discussion among the Prohibitionists, the course of Dr. SHIELDS in the matter was brought before the New Brunswick Presbytery, but on Thursday he forestalled its decision by sending to it a letter withdrawing from the Presbyterian Church, and consequently from its ecclesiastical terpreted the treaty in the same way, and | jurisdiction, and announcing his intention to "enter some other portion of the visible Catholic Church to which the good hand of GoD may guide me in due time." Accordingly, a resolution was adopted to crase Dr. SHIELDS's name from the roll of miniswhich appear relatively rich and populous; ters in the Presbytery and recite in the he will increase it at once. Where does all the

minutes the circumstances of his case. The course of Dr. SHIELDS in withdrawing was the alternative he had to accept, provided that he was not willing to reconsider his proceeding in signing the petition sembly of the Presbyterian Church made a deliverance in 1877 declaring that "we regard the signing of petitions for license as reprehensible complicity in the sale of intoxicating liquors," and this injunction "complicity," preferring rather to with-

That is, a venerable professor in the foremost American divinity school of Presby-

submit to its interference with his personal freedom of opinion and conduct touching a matter outside of the realm of religious faith and theology. Dr. SHIRLDS leaves the Church to which he had given allegiance through a long life, and in which he has been a foremost teacher of theological doctrines, because it undertakes to dictate to him when he feels entitled to exercise his private judgment freely.

The New Brunswick Presbytery is not censurable in the premises, since it merely regarded a deliverance of the supreme authority of the Presbytealan Church, but none the less is Dr. SHIELDS praiseworthy because of his course in insisting on the exercise of his personal freedom. The incident is remarkable, however, as showing how light have become the bonds of Church allegiance.

Fat Policemen and Lean Policemen.

The application in a modified form to the Police Department force Itself of the Bertillon system of identifying criminals or those accused of crime, in order that the menace of undue obesity or corporeal redundance may be avoided in the public interest, is engaging the attention of some members of the Police Board whose suc cessors will be appointed in January.

It is alleged that many policemen, after appointment and after they have run the gauntlet of the Civil Service examiners, become unduly fat and to some extent dis qualified to perform with diligence, celerity, and despatch their official duties. Of 1,580 applicants for appointment during the period covered by the last annual report, it appeared that only twelve were rejected on account of obesity. Fatness, therefore, is not to be regarded as a serious bar to appointment. What may be described as acquired or subsequent fatness in policemen is developed or revealed later on. It has been remarked often by intelligent observers that stout policemen seem to be more numerous than public interests demand. This difficulty the present Commissioners hope to abate in part by securing the services of medical advisers who, by the application of hygienic principles and by medication, will endeavor to reduce this cause of complaint.

Apart from the medical features of the case there is another question. The general public is interested in ascertaining whether fat policemen are less efficient, less serviceable, less trustworthy, and less entitled to public support and approval than those who are thin?

For ordinary patrol duty, for service in the mounted squad, and for the usual routine work of maintaining order, sounding alarms, reporting incumbrances, and rendering aid at fires and in riots, the fat policeman is, no doubt, at some disadvan tage when compared with his leaner and presumably more alert associates. On the other hand, all of the duties of New York policemen are not such that pedestrian celerity is a prime essential. A corpulent policeman, for example, is more reassuring to the ordinary wayfarer than a thin policeman; he inspires an amount of confldence in his responses to inquiries which is lacking in the case of a spare and sometimes cantankerous patrolman. The fat officer suggests good cheer. He inspires public respect, and he gives rise, not un reasonably, among the unsophisticated, to the notion that New York takes as good care of its policemen as New York's policemen take of New York.

Obesity may technically be a disqualification, but it is sometimes a saving merit. The ornamental glories of New York's force at street crossings should, and must be retained. It will never do to accept thin substitutes for them. If the Bertillon system proposes or requires such a change, so much the worse for the Bertillon system.

It Won't Help Them.

The Hon. JOHN E. MILHOLLAND and the Hon, WILLIAM BROOKFIELD are said by the New York Times to be "the chief workers" in a movement to put primary elections still further under the jurisdiction of he State laws. The Hon. WILLIAM BROOK-FIELD and the Hon. JOHN E. MILHOLLAND seem to believe that a few more primary election laws would ruin the "machine and help their little faction.

The trouble is that no amount of newfangled law can prevent a minority from being a minority. Under any election law the majority of a party organization must continue to control it.

Consequently the unselfish plans of Mr. BROOKFIELD and Mr. MILHOLLAND to break down the majority machine and set up a machine of their own will come to nothing. Law cannot help them. What they need is votes.

Let us see what it is that the Government saves. It has say, \$500,000,000 of legal tender notes outstanding. In order to redeem them on demand it has been compelled to issue \$250,000,000 of 4 per cent. bonds, in addition to \$100,000,000 issued in 1878, for the greenback-redemption fund.—Eventup Fost.

This is a falsehood which, we thought, had been sufficiently exposed long ago. The \$250, 000,000 and more of bonds issued in 1895 and 1896, ostensibly for the redemption of legal tender notes, were notoriously issued to supply deficiencies in the revenue. If they were not, the notes redcomed should now be in the Treasury, whereas most of them have been paid out again for Government expenses, and therefore were not really redeemed at all.

Scarcely one of this season's Yale team had got his growth when the last Harvard-Yale game was played in 1894, an 1 some of them, perhaps, were still wearing knee pants to school.—Springfield Republi-

This seems to be a deliberate effort to wrech the feelings if not the fortunes of the young gentlemen who have the honor of representing Yale in the great debate at Cambridge to-day. No Yale man or boy ever did, will, could, would or can wear knee "pants." In the bright lexicon of youth there is no such word as "pants."

The Hon. CARL SCHURZ of the Pocantico Hills has written another wide-open letter in reply to the last wide-open letter written by Dr. JACOB H. GALLINGER, a Senator in Congress from New Hampshire. The Federal civil service law is the theme to which these eminent composers have been devoting their industry. Mr. Schunz's latest ink spout is number 313 in his series. Dr. GALLINGER's number is 312, but

The banging and wailing in the Nursery are very piteous. First, the Hon. SETH LOW is put into the extinguisher. Second, Harvard and Yale are permitted to play football. Machine politics is abominable, but football is the cap and apex of wickedness. Not poppy nor mandragora nor all the soothing syrup of the world can quiet the Nursery in this bitter hour,

So much has been said by hysterical philanthropists about the cruelty practiced in this city upon poor people by dispossessing them from their lodgings for the non-payment of rent which they had not the means to pay, that it is comforting to know the facts of the matter. An investigation recently made by an agent of the Charity Organization Society into the disposation of the constitution of the constit terianism leaves his Church rather than sessing proceedings taken during seven months. New York, Nov. 12.

in a very poor quarter, the Fifth Civil Court dis rict, on the cast side of the city, shows that in 2.020 cases only 367 were those of families seeding relief, and of these one half could have procured relief without the intervention of the clety. That is, less than one in five of the whole number were objects of charity, and all

these were ultimately taken care of. In justice and kindness to the memory of HORACE GREELEY, the bronze statue of that straightforward citizen and bonest editor ough to be removed from its present seat of humilia-tion at the street door of the Honorable WHITE-LAW REID'S establishment. If that threshold requires any decoration, how about this legend

"CAVE CANEM." That is to say, Beware of the Cur!

The Hon. JULIUS DEXTER, National Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio got about 1,600 votes, 4,000 less than the Hon. JACOB S. COXEY, Middle-of-the-Road Populist got; 1,400 less than WATKINS, Socialist Labor candidate, got. RICHARDSON, "Liberty" candidate, had 700 more votes than DEXTER. HOL LIDAY, Dry, had 5.740 more votes than DEX-CHAPMAN, Democratic candidate, had 400,000 more votes than DEXTER. BUSHNELL, Republican, had 428,000 more votes than DEX TER. Of eight candidates only one, LEWIS Negro Protective, was beaten by DEXTER. The demonstration of their strength made by the Buckeye National Democrats this year was truly majestic.

NEW YORK NOT SO EASY TO BOMBARD

One of the Marines Palls Foul of Admiral Jouett, U. S. N., Retired. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Admira Jouett in his Louisville interview, printed to day, was a trifle off soundings when he spoke of the ease with which a half dozen foreign warships might bombard New York. A measure ment of the chart shows that there is no point of water within twelve miles of New York's City Hall that is not within easy range both of the guns of Sandy Hook and of Fort Wads worth. And the guns of these two forts are not only of greater range than anything affoat but they are sure to prove more accurate Further than that, it is not necessary for the guns' crews in the forts to see the shi they wish to hit. Lookouts at Rockaway Beach or Long Beach and Coney Island could telegraph the exact point where a ship happened to be at any minute, and the guns in the forts would b

laid by the chart with more accuracy than the guns afloat could be.

Moreover, is Admiral Jouett willing to say that any gun afloat can be elevated to reach a range of twelve miles!

ONE OF THE MARINES.

IT WOULD BE BAD FOR THE ENEMY'S FLEET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In a despatch printed in THE SUN this morning from Louisville, Ky., Admiral James E. Jouett is permitted to make a lot of statements regarding the possibility of the "reduction" of New York by a foreign fleet of warships. Coming from an official of the United States Navy these statements might alarm persons who are absolutely unacquainted with the harbor of New York and its defences, though I cannot imagine that they would affect any one else except to ridicule. Admiral Jouett says:

You can only see a ship eight miles out at sea, and therefore a man-of-war tweive miles away from the harbor and beyond the vision of the gunners in the forts could lelsarely throw its shot and shell into New York and be perfectly safe itself. Give a half dozen good vessels with their high-power guns accurate charts and they can so place their shells that New York would be reduced in a surprisingly short time.

A man who would make this statement is certain. IT WOULD BE BAD FOR THE ENEMY'S FLEET

A man who would make this statement is certainly not acquainted with the harbor of New York or with the surroundings of New York ity. For instance, the entrance to New York

A man who would make this statement is certainly not acquainted with the harbor of New York or with the surroundings of New York city. For instance, the entrance to New York harbor is more than twenty miles away from the city. It is beyond Sandy Hook. If the foreign fleet would shell New York from a point twelve miles away from the entrance to the harbor, where the defences are ample, the foreign guns would have to shoot thirty-two miles or nearly three times the distance that the guns of any ship that floats can shoot. New York would not have much to fear from vessels stationed at that distance. But the foreign fleet would have much to fear from the guns at Sandy Hook. Sandy Hook is armed with 16-inch distance. But the foreign warships are 13-inch guns. Sandy Hook's guns are mounted on solid foundations, hence they can be fired at a much greater elevation than can the guns carried by war vessels. Therefore, the range of these guns is greater by miles, and, by the use of charts, with the aid of which they are aimed, they are deadly at any distance. There is almost no comparison when it comes to the question of accuracy between guns fired from land and guns fired from ships. The accuracy of land fire is a question of mathematics only, while from a boat, even though the boat be in still water, the accuracy is problematical. The nearest boint on the Atlantic coast to the heart of New York is off Coney Island, the next nearest is off Hockaway Heach. Both of these points are in direct and casy range of the guns at Sandy Hook. Any fleet of ships that sailed up to within range of Brooklyn even would be nearer to Sandy Hook would drive it out of range quicker thin it takes to tell it. So long as the defences at Sandy Hook without be maintained no foreign fleet could possibly get within hitting distance of New York without itself being destroyed. As to silencing the defences at Sandy Hook there is problemy to the defence at Sandy Hook out of the defences at Sandy Hook havit tout of range quicker them it takes to tell it get within hitting distance of New York without itself being destroyed. As to silencing the defences at Saudy Hook, there is probably not a fleet that floats that could do that, for it would be next to impossible to get at them from the water. The approach to the city from the Sound is still easier to guard. There are defences there now that could probably hold off any fleet. When these defences are all completed they will certainly be able to hold off any fleet.

Rect.
This paragraph I quote from the statement of Admiral Jouett is the meat of the whole statement. It is unnecessary to show turther the weakness of his alleged statement. If other ment. It is unnecessary to show turther the weakness of his alleged statement. If other American cities were as well guarded as New York, the country would indeed have little to fear. When New York's defences are as complete as they are contemplated she will certainly be invulnerable so far as attacks from foreign fleets are concerned, if indeed she is not now. A look at the defences now existing would convince any one. It might pay Admiral Jouett to visit them and inspect them before he makes any more statements concerning the possible reduction of the city. Yours very truly.

A MAN WHO HAS SEEN THEM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: THE SUN is the best edited paper in the country, but why do you us "during" when you mean "in" or "in the course of "? A sentence appears in your editorial article or Durrant, in which you say: "The ring was offered to sale during the following week. It was offered for sale by Durrant." The use of the word during would indicate, in my judgment, that Durrant contin-BROOKLYN, Nov. 12.

Not necessarily. The use of the prepositio 'during" to which you object is sanctioned by good writers and is recognized by the diction aries. For example, the Century Dictionary defines during thus: "In the time of; in the course of; throughout the continuance of." The Standard Dictionary: "In or within the time of; at some period in, or throughout the course, action, existence or continuance of; as, it happened du ing the war; it continued during the night." There is no doubt, however, that the more ele gant use of the word is in its true etymologica sense of continuing action or existence other use depends upon an elision, as for ex ample; "The ring was offered for sale (once or at a certain time) during the following week."

The String-Bean Thritt.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir: Why is it that restaurant chofs are so careless in the way that the erve that wholesome and nutritious vegetable known

as the string bean? I have patrouized all sorts of table d'hôte places from the modest 26-center, where the boss acts as walter and cashier, to the more aristocratic 75-cent establishment, where they have music, but I have yet to experience the thrill of satisfaction at finding a dish of string beans before me indust their strings.

There is no good reason why this should be not There is no good reason why this should be not There is no passed why the cook should not properly string the beans before they are cooked. For some unaccountable reason it is not done, and I am certain indifferent popic agree with me that this is monstrous. We have bondess cool, pointoes minus the peel, apples with the core missing. Why can't we have string tas beans? It is necless to speak to restaurant men about this and done yeaks to martial it to chefs, so I note someof the readers of This it will do weak they can to remedy this culturary error.

New York, Nov. 11. waiter and cashier, to the more aristocratic 75-cent

Is Crequet Brutait

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUB-SIF: If the football play ers attacked each other with as much ferocity a several of the newspapers are attacking them, the gridison would be red with gore. This literary campaign was inaugurated by ar

BELLAMY SOTIONS IN PRACTICE. ent Brate of the Ruskin Co-operative Col-

ony in Contral Tennes ATLANTA, Nov. 11 .- The Ruskin Cooperative Colony now numbers about 220 persons who have associated themselves together on the conomic basis of life pictured in Edward Bellamy's book, "Looking Backward," Their purpose is to place all men on a footing of absolute economic equality, making poverty and extreme wealth alike impossible to an industrious person, however humble or however great his abilities may be. The colony has chosen for its home 1,500 acres in a fertile lib tle valley of central Tennessece, giv

miles from the nearest railroad. In spite of the defection of about one-third of the entire number who have at various times belonged to it, from a mere handful of members at the start the colony has in three years grown to its present size. The people have come from every direction, and represent several nationalities and as a whole are highly intelligent. have started a newspaper, The Coming Nation, which is devoted to the Bellamy theories, has already reached a paid circulation of 30,000 copies, and has proved the financial mainstay of the colony. The rules governing the colony leave undis

turbed the family relation, religious worship, and ordinary habits of life, and relate only to property and labor. All real estate and all in dustrial enterprises are the common property of all, subject to the general management of an ex ecutive board elected yearly by the vote of all shareholders. Every head of a family, on ad mission to the colony, contributes \$500 to the common capital, which makes him a shareholde under the legal organization of the colony and an equal owner with every other member of all property of the colony. Every able-bodied person, man or woman, is obliged to work, and to work at anything that may be assigned by the Executive Board, Women who have large families are, at the discretion of the managers, exempt from work other than the care of their children, and sick persons enjoy undiminished rights during the period of dis ability. In the assignment of labor the members are put to work on the lines for which their training and ability promise the best results, but no difference in the value of one person's time from that of another is recognized, the theory being the absolute equality of value of the labor of all persons. For example, the editor of the paper, the physician, the teamster and the shoveller of sawdust in the mill, all work on equal terms.

Every family is provided at the common ex pense with a dwelling house, food rations, or a maintenance fee for purchasing food, medica attendance, medicines and fuel. Clothing and pin money purchases are obtainable at the colony store by the exchange of a certificate of performed labor (an hour's labor being the unit), which is handed out every week to those who earn it and also to those who have been too ill to work. This certificate is the only me dium of exchange used within the colony, money being an unnecessary element. The certificate price of articles at the col ony store is so adjusted as to deliver the goods without profit, thus effecting the remarkable situation of checks passing at a greater purchasing value than gold coin. The colony has a successful sawmill and grist mill, and is building up a profitable industry in the manufacture of suspenders, and also of a health coffee made of wheat. Some farming is done, and there is an opportunity for more, but there are few farmers among the colonists.

In its dealings with the outside world the colory comes into contact with the competitive system, and is obliged to be a close buyer and a competing seller; but within the colony the competitive system is eliminated as absolutely as in the world pictured in Beilamy's book. So ong as one performs the assigned labor there is no fear of getting out of a job, and illness brings no terrors in the way of loss of necessary com-

forts or supplies. The question suggests itself, what provision is made for the lazy man ! The founders of Ru kin made the rule that when a man is able to work and does not work, he is charged upon th colony's books as a debtor for the number of hours of labor that he has refused to perform which debt must be wiped out by the full equivalout of work before the issuance of any certificates of labor. The deficiency is charged up against the \$500 payment made at the time of admission to the colony, and if the debt becomes fully equivalent to the \$500, the membership fee is forfeited and the delinquent is expelled from the colony.

It is a community of busy workers, encour aged by an unwavering belief in the practical working qualities of their system. They have cheerful faces, and in private many of them express their satisfaction with the progress of the colony, while in several days spent among them not one was found by the writer who regretted his connection with the association. They are not yet much ahead in resources, and are obliged to live in cheap cottages and on a simple fare. But nobody is in want of necessaries, and their property is advancing in value. They have a good school, where painting and music as well as the necessary branches are taught. In the way of amusements they have many outdoor frelies, and an assembly room furnishes them opportunity for

frequent plays, concerts, and dancing parties.

While the purpose of the founders of the colony was to leave undisturbed the religious nclinations of the people, it is a noteworthy fact that a strong atheistic tendency has developed and become the prevailing sentiment. No church has been established, nor is one likely to be. Whether this feature of the colony is a result of the system may be a matter of doubt. but the colony certainly discourages religious worship by making no provision for the erection of churches and the support of clergymen, and without the aid of the colony as a whole no church could, under existing conditions, find means within the colony on which to keep going.

Even the Bend Quit Cobb's Island.

From the Lynchburg Daily Advance. The dead as well as the living have deserted Cobb's Island. Last week Messrs. Warren and Lucius Cobb had the remains of their dead relatives moved from the island. During the recent storm the sea swept over the graves and washed the rand from the top of the brick vaults in which the bodies were incased. When the grave of Nathan Cobb, for whom the island During the the grave of Nathan Cobb, for whom the island was named, was opened, it was found to contain only a few bones. But the casket containing the body of his brother, Albert Cobb, who was drowned several years ago, was so hoavy as to create the impression that the body hid become petrified. Some of those present were anxious to open the casket and make an investigation, but Mr. Thomas Cobb, son of the deceased, would not permit this to be done. All the bodies have been reinterred on the opposite shore on the mainland, in full view of all that the mad sea waves have left of the famous island.

Nearly Three Thousand Knots That Heid. From the Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

WINAMAC, Ind., Nov. 9,-N. R. Freeman, the oldest Justice of the Peace of Northern Indiana, bas married up to the present date 2,807 couples, and during this time there have been no separations or divorce granted. His civil docket shows 8,776 cases, and no cases have ever been reversed by a higher court. Mr. Freeman, although being 94 years aid, challenges any man of his age in the world to a wrestling or jumping match or a race.

Freeport's Newspaper Census. From the South Side Observer.

Sold by two newsboys at the depot to commuters, &c., on early trains: Sus. his copies: Press, 45 copies: Herald, 32 coptes; World, 27 coptes; Journal, 18 copies; Tribune, 7 copies; Tones, 2 copies; total, 184. Pretty good for Freeport. At an average price of three cents each, this means \$5.25 per day, or \$1,650 a year of \$00 days without counting bolidays and sundays. The same number of papers sold on Sundays at seven cents each would cost \$570, making trees, contribution to the New York dailies n arly \$2,500 a year. What village can beat this? Does not include copies sold at stores or delivered at homes

Miss Crete Zink of Indiana. From the Bryan Press.

Over in an innocent Indiana tows there is a young girl named Crete Zink. Just why she should have this name is not apparent, but we would suggest that if Punk Hone and Col. Abe Siujsky are single gentlemen one of them should marry this girl and thus

eradicate her name from the face of the

sufer a lasting favor on Tax SUS.

HENRY WATTERSON'S PROGRAMME. ing at the Bear, He Will Try to Straighter

From the Courier-Journal. During the last twolve years the popular ver dicts have certainly been most capricious Cleveland in 1884 on a tariff straddle. Har rison in 1888 and straight protection. The Mc Kinley bill and Cleveland again in 1892 on s radical "revenue only" platform. McKinley in 1896, the money Issue absorbing all other issues, and now, the Dingley bill following, a Democratic revival in 1897. Who shall predict with any assurance just what will happen in

1899 and in 1900 1 Intense and eager partisans, who doubt nothing until they have stumbled over something. are already counting their chickens out of this year's basket of eggs; but, taking their cue from the lessons of the twelve years intervening between 1895 and 1897, men less optimistic and confident will think twice before they venture upon any forecast to gamble on.

Meanwhile certain principles, which stand back of party issues, and give the breath of life to party leaders, remain upon the scene as actwal and as vital as they ever were: immortal: for truth can never die; and here are three simple propositions in which good government must intrench itself, from which it must draw its systemance, if we are to turn the corner of the new century a republic in both the substance and the spirit which were designed by the makers of the Constitution.

First-The Government has no right, either equitable or legal, to tax the people except to raise money for its own support; every dollar of taxation diverted from this purpose is robbery; and it is equally important that the money legally collected shall be honestly applied. Secondly-The right of the people to local self-

government is an inalienable right; to local option in the countles; to home rule in the cities to all rights in the State not expressly dele gated to the general Government; and that the preservation of this right of local self-government is essential to that just equilibrium be tween liberty and law which are the corner stones of our system of Federal and State institutions

Thirdly-The money of the country must be ood money, circulating everywhere, unquesloned and unquestionable, recognized at once and taken at its full value, and that, to attain this universal recognition and acceptance, it aust consist of gold and silver and paper, the whole of interchangeable value, each convertible into the other on demand and freely circulating side by side.

These propositions are as true now as ever they were. In a general way they embrace the political issues of the day. If they be Democracy, then we are a Democrat. If they be not Democracy, then we are not a Democrat. In our judgment we cannot have enlightened, conservative government until they are calized in all national and State legis ation, and, as so realized, settled finally and for all time. We long ago nailed them to the masthead, and there they are in the full view of all men. We shall not trouble ourselves in future whether their supporters be many or few, nor concern ourselves in the least about the party machinery which may be needful to give them effect. The fate of the organized movement toward this latter end disposes of that particular form and method of impressing them upon the voters of Kentucky, and we shall certainly neither make nor any further effort in that direction. On the other hand, the purposes and tendencies of the Republican party are equally opposed with the excesses of the radical Demorats to our ideas of go d government, and we shall not be a party to any movement having for its object nothing higher, or nobler, than the preference of one set of extreme and objectionable politicians over another set of equally objectionable and extreme politicians. In the end, perhaps, the people will come to see that neither et of extremists is good for them, for the body politic, or the body corporate.

KINGSBRIDGE ROAD FRANCHISE. Stay Pending an Anneal from the Order For bidding Sale in Perpetuity.

There were several motions before Justice Beach of the Supreme Court vesterday in the action of Leopold Gusthal, as a taxpaver to enjoin the Board of Aldermen and the Mayor rom consenting to the sale of a franchise for the Kingsbridge road to the Forty-second Street. St. Nicholas Avenue and Manhattanville Railvay Company in perpetuity. The previous day Justice Smyth had signed an order prohibiting the defendants from consenting to the sale of a franchise for more than twenty-five years.

The Board of Aldermen had defaulted in serv ing an answer to the suit itself in which a pernanent injunction against granting the franchise for any period is sought, and John Jeroloman, as attorney for the board, wanted the Court to open the default so that the board could answer. John M. Bowers, in behalf of the plaintiff, asked that the Mayor be compelled to answer. Assistant Corporation Counsel Beatty did not think the Mayor should answer, as he was in favor of the plaintiff, but wanted the railway company to be heard. Lawyer Bowers said:

was in favor of the plaintiff, but wanted the railway company to be heard. Lawyer Bowers said:

"The Mayor is on both sides. That is exactly typical of his whole administration."

There was also a motion for a stay pending appeal from the order of Justice Smyth. Justice Beach finally said that he thought the Mayor should answer, and Mr. Beatty said he supposed he would have to draw an answer for him. The Justice gave the board five days to serve an answer and granted a stay against Justice Smyth's order pending appeal from it.

Railroad franchises, when the Mayor and Aldermen consent, are sold at auction to the highest bidder, with a minimum price set by the law. Under the law heretofore the city has sold them in perpetuity. The new charter says that "after the approval of this act no franchise." shall be granted by the Municipal Assembly for a longer period than twenty-five years. In the original proceeding in the Gusthal case it was sought to show that the restriction on the Municipal Assembly, which body will come into existence next year, is a restriction on the present Aldermen. Justice Smyth did not give an opinion on the merits of the question.

FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.

Mrs. Helmuth, President of Scrosis, Is Elected to the Presidency.

Syracuse, Nov. 12.-After as much caucusing and electioneering as usually takes place at a State Convention of a big political party, the State Federation of Women's Clubs elected officers at the annual convention which closed after a three days' session in this city to-day. The honor of the Presidency was triumphantly carried off by Mrs. William Tod Helmuth, President of Sorosis and Vice-President of the Federation. In the latter capacity she presided at all the sessions of the an-Lual congress, and her executive ability as a presiding officer won her many votes. The contest between Mrs. Helmuth and Mrs. Lynch of Syracuse was extremely close, the former being elected by a narrow majority. Mrs. Mont-

being elected by a narrow majority. Mrs. Montgomery, the retiring President, had many admirers in the courress, but filness, which prevented her attendance at the convention, put her out of the race.

Mrs. Frances A. Goodale, President of the New Century Club of Utlen, was talked of as a dark horse, although she had bledged the support of the up-State delegates to Mrs. Lynch, An offort to awing the delegates into live for her was nipped in the bud, lowever, and the contest was fought out Letween Mrs. In neh and Mrs. Helmath.

The other officers elected were: Vice-President, Mrs. Elma McDonald of Flushing: Recording Secretary, Mrs. J. S. Tacherman of Jamestown: Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Anna Maxwell Jones of Sarntogar Treasurer, Mrs. Milton H. Nordering of Syracuse: Auditor, Mrs. W. C. Grandock of Warshy. Excentive Committee—br. Ida C. Bender of Buffalo, Mrs. Alice Morse Earle of Hooklyn, Br. Mary I. Beaton of Buffalo, Mrs. Mary Dane Hall of New York, and Mins Caroline Hills of Bingbannton.

The Trouble Retween Germany and Hayti. WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.-Full reports of the

trouble between Germany and Hayti have been ecrived at the State Department from William F. Powell, the United States Minister at Portau-Prince. These reports confirm the press acand-frince. These reports confirm the press accounts in all particulars, except the statement that Germany will send warshins to press her claim. Nothing Is said in the Misister's account on that roint. The United States Government has not tennered its good offices to bring about a page could be actioned to the affair, but it was all agreeable settlement of the affair, but it was all agreeable settlement of the affair, but it was all agreeable settlement of the affair, but it was all agreeable settlement of the affair, but it was all agreeable settlements. If this surmise is correct, Mr. White has not notified the department.

THE AUTUMN ACADEMY.

The sixteenth autumn exhibition of the National Academy of Design will open to the publio on Monday morning next. The "private view" takes place to-day, the galleries being open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. The exhibition contains 431 works in painting and sculpture and will remain open until Dec. 18,

The central place on the south wall of the

South Gallery, commonly called "the place of

honor," is given to Edgar M. Ward's excellent

interior with a figure of an old man, "The Tax-

idermist," No. 269. It is flanked by a cattle piece, "Souvenir of Cape Cod," No. 272, . Howe, and a landscape, "Near Sheffield, Mass.," No. 268, by H. Bolton Jones, Nearby are Frank Fowler's "Portrait," No. 263; J. Car-roll Beckwith's "Portrait Study," No. 273, and Thomas Moran's "Moonrise, Cheoggia, Venice," N . 264. Other prominent centres of panels and good places on the line in this gallery are occupied by William Hart's "The Storm is Coming," No. 208; Louis Moeller's important genre composi-tion "Undecided," No. 231; A. T. Bricher's "Near Deep Cove, Grand Manan, Low Tide," No. 326; William Morgan's "Admiration," No. 339; F. K. M. Rehn's "Tumbling Waves," No. 220; Francis C. Jones's "The Secret," No. 254; J. B. Bristol's Near Great Barrington, Mass.," H. Dolph's (Cat and Kittens) "The Waste Basket," No. 236; F. S. Church's "The Reverie," No. 241; Walter L. Palmer's "The End of the Shower," No. 248; Frank Russell Green's "Sun lit Pastures," No. 259; George H. Smillie's "Autumn Sunset," N. 277; J. G. Brown's "Ready to Shine," No. 278; J. Francis Murphy's "Rain." No. 282; John S. Sargent's "Por trait of the Artist Claude Monet," No. 285; Robert C. Minor's "Autumn Morning," No. 294; A. F. Tait's "Guarding the Flock." No. 300; Carleton Wingins's "A Sheep Stable," No. 305; J. C. Nicoll's "Study from Nature," No. 338, and R. M. Shurtleff's "Cloudy Skies," No.

In the North Gallery the centre of the most important panel is held by "One Summer Day," No. 84, a landscape with figures of boys, by C. Morgan McIlhenny. In the middle of the cast wall is Edward Gay's large landscape, "Eldorado." Other centres and prominent places are given to "Flower Stand, Paris," No. 130, by L. E. Van Gorder: "Moonrise," No. 63, by William A. Coffin; "Village Street in Holland," No. 114, by H. G. Williamson: "First Tinge of Autumn." No. 76, by F. De Haven; "Dreamy Sumi No. 75, by Benjamin Eggleston; "Early Morning," No. 129, by R. C. Minor; "The River, Peacedale, R. I.," No. 134, by R. W. Van Bos kerck, and "Sand Dunes," No. 89, by Frederick H. Clark.

The East Gallery contains Gilbert Gaul's "Exchange of Prisoners," No. 162, an episode in Indian warfare; a charming decorative figure study, "June," No. 192, by Robert Blum; Charles C, Curran's profile head of a young wo-man, "Silver Maples," No. 189; Under the Apple Tree, No. 202, by Henry Mosler; "Spring," No. 153, by Lyell Carr; "C nsulting the Chart," No. 147, by L. C. Earle, and "Long Island," No. 210, by Bruce Crane. In the corridor notable pictures are Robert Hinckley's "Portrait," No. 1; A. T. Van Lear's "Wilton Meadows," No. 6; Carle J. Blenner's "Antoinette," No. 14; William J. Whittemore's "Portrait," No. 42; W. Merritt Post's, "November," No. 51, and Percy Moran's "Good News," No. 45. The greater part of the West Gallery is taken up by the sculpture, but a few pictures are hung in the south and of the room, Among these are 'The Golden Horn," No. 352, by Leonard Ochtman; "The Fog Bell, Maine Coast," No. 351, by George Wharton Edwards, and Mountains of the Deossi Scardo, Upper India," No. 362, by Lockwood de Forest. The sculpture comprises fifty-nine numbers, an unusually large display, and is contributed in great part by two artists, Charles Calverly, who has twenty-eight exhibits, and J. Scott Hartley, who has eleven. Many of these are portrait busts and medallions. Among the other important pieces are a large figure, "The Spirit of Research," No. 429, by Fernando Miranda; "The First Test," No. 408, by Ralph Goddard; "On the Alert," No. 413, by Prince Paul Troubetzkoy, and "The Ball Player," by Edward Wilson,

NO MORE ACTING REAR ADMIRALS cretary Long Abolishes the Grade Because

There Is No Law Authorizing It. WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.-The grade of acting Rear Admiral has been abolished by Secretary Long, and hereafter Commodores flying their flags as commanders-in-chief of naval stations will simply have the rank of their commissions. The first officer to which the order has applied will be Commodore Dewey, recently assigned to the command of the Asiatic station as the relief of Commodore McNair, who is under orders to

return home about the middle of December. Commodore Dewey stands just below the middle of his grade, and will not attain the rank of Admiral before the end of his two year

Admiral before the end of his two years' cruise. Commodore Howell, who sails from New York on Dec. 5 to relieve Admiral Selfridge of the command of the European station, will also have his orders made out similar to those given Commodore Howell is one number above Commodore Dewey, and in the ordinary course of promotton will not be advanced a grade for a year or more.

Secretary Long's action was taken on the ground that there is no authority under law for giving Commedores and fleet commanders additional rank. Commodore John Lee Davis was the first officer of the navy assigned to a fleet command with the relative rank of Rear Admiral. When he was put in command of the European station in 1883 the Secretary of the Navy conferred the additional rank upon him in order that he might be in a better position when coming in contact with the high ranking officers commanding the foreign fleets. Col. Heamy, when Judge Advocate-General of the navy, soon after rendered an opinion in which he held that there was no authority for granting this foreign fleets, but every Commodore since 1883 when in command of sea stations has hud the actual or relative rank of Hear Admiral.

actual or relative rank of Rear Admiral ADJT .- GEN. BRECK'S REPORT.

He Urges the Increase of the Artillery and Infantry as Absolutely Necessary.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 .- In his annual report to the Secretary of War, Brig.-Gen. Samuel Breck, Adjutant-General of the army, urges the passage of the bill adding two regiments of artillery to the five now in the service, and an increase of two companies to each regiment of infantry. The bill has been reported favorably to the Senate, and is recommended by the Secretary of War and the Major-General commanding the army. Gen. Breck says that the measure is absolutely necessary to meet the emergencies of the nation's service.

For obvious r asons, says Gen. Breck, all possible safeguards have been taken within the sphere of military jurisdiction to prevent information about lake or coast defence being made known. He holds that the publication of articles on the subject is mischievous and dangerous, and recommends that their preparation, possession, or use, except for official purposes, should be forbidden by law under severe penaltics. infantry. The bill has been reported favorably

ties.
The enlisted force of the army is practically
The calls on limit allowed by law. At the The enlisted force of the army is practically up to the 25,000 limit allowed by law. At the end of the fiscal year there were only 350 vacancies. During the year the general average of vacancies was less than one man to a company. Gen. Breck recommends that no chaplain over 30, or at most 35 years, be appointed to the army. Most of the chaplains were between 40 and 5) years old when appointed—too old, in the opinion of Gen. Breck, to lit themselves for the work required.

Commissary-General Bullivan to he Bettree

Washington, Nov. 12.-Brig. Gen. Thomas C. Sullivan, Commissary-General of the army, will be retired for age to-morrow, his sixtyfourth birthday. He was appointed to the Military Academy in 1852 from Ohio, his native State, and after some service in the artillery was transferred to the Commissary Department was transferred to the Commissary Department. During the war he served as Commissary Department. Eighth and Twenty-fourth army corps and ma Chief Commissary of the Department of the Lacific. He was thrice brevetted for his army sirvless. He was appointed Commissary-ticestallast January. Col. William H. Reft, the serior officer of the Commissary-Ligation. cific. He was three one of Commissary trees of vices. He was appointed Commissary trees and tast January. Col. William H. Reft, the senior officer of the Commissary General's department, will probably be appointed to succeed Gen. Sale

The Yield of Cotton Per Acre.

Washington, Nov. 12,-Preliminary reports to the Statistican of the Department of Agricul ture indicate an average yield of 181.0 pour is of lint cotton per acre. The principal State averages are as follows: North Carona, 1-1 pounds; South Carolina, 189; Gharra, 1-1; Alabama, 155; Mississippi, 120; Louisiana, 215; Texas, 165; Arkansas, 215; Tennessee, 152; Okiahoma, 225; Indian Territory, 309. In the main the crop has been picked in excellent condition, the weather having been highly faverable.